

WARHAM AND PURBECK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year
1971



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FOREWORD

Health Centre,
Swanage,
Dorset.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wareham and Purbeck Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my eighth annual report on the state of the public health in the Wareham and Purbeck Rural District. This report covers the calendar year 1971. Those sections of the report concerning sanitary conditions have been compiled by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

There was no serious incidence of infectious disease during the year. There were twenty cases of measles, mostly in the first half of the year. If more parents took advantage of their children being immunised against measles, this disease could be eliminated and the serious complications it causes avoided.

The vital statistics of the District are comparable with those for England and Wales as a whole. The number of live births exceeded deaths by 160.

Last year I stated that it would be safer to dispose of cesspool contents into sewers or at sewage disposal works instead of spreading the contents on farmland. The Rural District is in an area of outstanding natural beauty. Natives and visitors should not have to see flies feeding on cesspool contents.

The rebuilding of the cafe at Shell Bay is urgently required to bring it up to modern standards, and should not be delayed for any further reason now that a piped water supply is available.

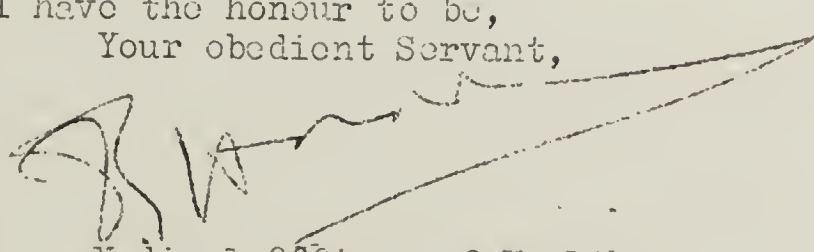
The number of applicants on the housing list remains more or less at the same number each year. Some houses owned by the Council are under-occupied. Rehousing these tenants in smaller dwellings would help families on the waiting list.

The report is set out in sections in the following order:-

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I am very grateful to Councillors and to my fellow officers, especially Mr. E.D. Grant, for their helpful co-operation.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,


Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

W. E. HADDEN, O.St.J., M.B., B.S., M.F.C.M., D.T.M. & H., D.A., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. D. GRANT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B.,
Heat and Food Cert.

Public Health Inspectors

F. A. WHITE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B.,
Heat and Food Cert.

B. C. RICHARDS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B.,
Heat and Food Cert.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

R. ENTWISTLE, (and attends sandwich course at Highbury Technical
College, Portsmouth).

Office accommodation and clerical assistance for the Medical Officer of Health who is also Medical Officer of Health to the Wareham Borough Council, the Swanage Urban District Council and Senior Assistant County Medical Officer, Dorset, are provided by the Authorities concerned.

Note: Area Comparability Factors - (Vital Statistics)

The area comparability factors for birth and death rates included in this report are supplied by the Registrar General. They make allowances for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition the death comparability factor has been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institution in the area. When the local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

STATISTICS - 1971

GENERAL

Area of the Rural District	95,954 acres
Population	...	at Census 1971	23,697
		as estimated by Registrar General mid 1970	25,100
		as estimated by Registrar General mid 1971	24,680
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1971	...		8,028
Rateable value as at 1st April, 1971	...		£1,138,322
Sum represented by a Penny Rate for the year ending 31st March, 1971			£11,098.68

VITAL

Area comparability factors - Births 1.00 : Deaths 1.15.

				Comparative Rates	
Live Births	Total	Male	Female	Wareham R.D.	England & Wales
Total registered ...	383	190	193		
Legitimate ...	358	180	178		
Illegitimate ...	25	10	15		
Rate per 1000 population (crude rate)	15.5			15.5	16.0
Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate	0.97				1.00
Still Births	Total	Male	Female		
Total registered ...	6	3	3		
Legitimate ...	6	3	3		
Illegitimate ...	-	-	-		
Rate per 1000 total live and still births				15	12
Deaths	Total	Male	Female		
Total registered ...	223	117	106		
Rate per 1000 population (crude rate)	9.0			10.4	11.6
Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate	0.89				1.00
Infant Deaths (under 1 year)					
	Total	Male	Female		
Total registered ...	5	2	3		
Legitimate ...	5	2	3		
Illegitimate ...	-	-	-		
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 year per 1000 total live births)				13	18
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)				5	12
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)				5	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)				21	22
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)					
Number of deaths	- Nil.				

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1971

Registrar General's Official Return

Cause of Death	Sex	TOTAL ALL AGES	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 Year	AGE IN YEARS										75 & Over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cause of Death	Sex	ALL AGES	4 Weeks	& under 1 Year	1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	75 & Over
Cerebrovascular disease	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4
Other diseases of circulatory system	F	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	9
Pneumonia	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
Bronchitis and emphysema	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Asthma	M	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Peptic ulcer	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of digestive system	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Congenital anomalies	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other causes of perinatal mortality	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle accidents	F	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
All other accidents	M	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	1
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
All other external causes	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total all causes	M	117	2	3	-	2	5	3	5	6	15	38	41
	F	106	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	13	35	45

WATER SUPPLY

The Dorset Water Board, which was formed on the 1st April, 1969, controlled the public water supply in the District, apart from the Lulworth Castle Estate Water Undertaking. In the areas supplied by public supplies the water has been maintained at a satisfactory standard of purity and has been adequate, except for a part of Lytchett Matravers.

Dorset Water Board's Supply

The north-west part of the District is supplied from the Briantspuddle Waterworks which obtains its water from two boreholes. The supply is filtered and chlorinated before distribution to the parishes of Affpuddle, Turnerspuddle, Bere Regis, including the Hyde area, Wool, with a bulk supply to Bovington Camp, Winfrith and Horeton. The latter parishes are supplied by a main from the Black Hill reservoir via Gallows Hill. The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Establishment has a bulk supply direct from the reservoir near Culpeppers Dish.

Bloxworth and Horden are now supplied from Milborne St. Andrew Waterworks by a P.V.C. main laid from Winterborne Anderson to Bloxworth.

A main takes water from Gallows Hill to Worgret with a branch to Binnegar. Briantspuddle water can be pumped into the Wareham area and from there northwards and southwards if required. Alternatively, Sturminster Marshall and/or Corfe Mullen water can be pumped into the north-west part of the District.

The parishes of Lytchett Minster and Lytchett Matravers are supplied from the Sturminster Marshall Waterworks and the Corfe Mullen Waterworks. At any time the water may be from either Works or a mixture of both. The Sturminster Marshall water is hard as it has not been treated by a softening process. Otherwise the two supplies are fully treated and highly satisfactory. A reservoir of three million gallons at Lytchett Matravers stores water from the Sturminster Marshall Works, and serves Poole and the Purbeck area.

Water from Corfe Mullen and/or Sturminster Marshall is piped to Holton Heath. The extension of this main southwards to Corfe Castle takes the mixed supply to Sandford, Carey, Stoborough, Ridge, Corfe Castle, Church Knowle, Harnans Cross, Langton Matravers, Acton and Worth Matravers.

The Worgret Waterworks which belonged to the Wareham Borough Council prior to 1960, pumps water from a shallow well with a high iron content. The part of the Rural District supplied from there is the Bestwall area. The mixed supply via Holton Heath has been distributed there also.

The chlorination apparatus at Corfe Castle Waterworks which has never functioned satisfactorily, was replaced by equipment of a different manufacture and is now giving good service.

Water pumped from Ulwell is only distributed in the Swanage Urban District; it is not distributed to the Rural District.

The supply to the houses along the Furzebrook Road from Stoborough to the railway arch was completed in September 1970, and the main from Church Knowle to the railway arch was completed in 1971.

During the year works were undertaken for the provision of a public supply for the village of Kinneridge. All necessary mains have been laid and completed. The construction of the reservoir is well under way so that the entire scheme should be completed by 1972.

Bacteriological examinations were made in the Board's Laboratory giving the following results -

Raw Water - Southern Area - Dorset Water Board.

Source	Total No. of Samples	E. Coli demonstrated	Max. Plate Count at 37°C per ml
Briantspuddle	47	Nil	35
Worgret	50	Nil	40
Corfe Castle	22	13	1500
Ullwell	57	1	500

Treated Water - Southern Area - Dorset Water Board.

Source	Total No. of Samples	More than 10 Coliform per 100 ml.	More than 2 E. Coli per 100 ml.	1-2 E. Coli with 3 or more Coliform	Coliform in 100 ml of 2 consecutive samples
Briantspuddle	34	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Worgret	48	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Corfe Castle	54	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ullwell	57	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reservoir Samples	52	1	Nil	Nil	1

Distributed Water

Area of Supply	Total No. of Samples	More than 10 Coliform per 100 ml.	More than 2 E. Coli/ 100 ml.	1-2 E. Coli with 3 or more Coliform	Coliform in 100 ml of 2 consecutive samples	Max. Plate count per ml 37°C
Wareham & Purbeck R.D.	118	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	550

The water supplied during the year was mainly sufficient to meet all demands in the area supplied by the Dorset Water Board except part of Lytchett Matravers. Only the raw water from Worgret had any plumbosolvency and this was corrected during the iron removal process continuously applied at the pumping station.

Frequent checks of chlorine residual were made in the control of treatment plants and in supplies taken from mains and consumers taps in the area.

The inhabitants of the Bestwall area of Wareham continued to complain of the discolouration of the water supplied from the Worgret Works. This is due to rust in the distributor pipes.

Lulworth Castle Estate Water Undertaking

The Lulworth Castle Estate supplies piped water statutorily to West Lulworth from a 20 ft. well in the village. Before distribution it is chlorinated. The water is examined bacteriologically every month, the samples are taken by the Public Health Inspectors and examined by the Public Health Laboratory in Dorchester.

The Estate distributes water from West Lulworth privately to East Lulworth and Coombe Keynes. It also supplies water to East Chaldon village and Estate farms in Winfrith and Chaldon Herring parishes from a 25 ft. well near East Chaldon. This supply is treated with chlorine before distribution.

Privately Owned Village Supplies

Kimmeridge

Water from several small springs is collected in a reservoir whence it is gravity fed to houses in the village and round Kimmeridge Bay and pumped to farms lying above the village. The supply has recently been improved by the enlargement of the reservoir and the substitution of a chlorination plant for the former pressure filters.

Bacteriological samples taken during the year all proved to be satisfactory.

During the year works were undertaken for the provision of a public supply for this village, from the Dorset Water Board. All necessary mains have been laid and completed and the construction of the reservoir is also well under way so that the entire scheme should be completed early in the new year.

Arne.

This small hamlet of some 8 houses is supplied with water from a borehole close to the shore.

Both chemical and bacteriological samples have given satisfactory analyses.

Kingston

The supply to this village is derived from surface springs collected in a reservoir and thence gravity fed to dwellings. Blashenwell Camp is also supplied from this source.

The supply is chlorinated and has given satisfactory analyses throughout the year.

Brownsea Island

The National Trust supplies water to the majority of houses on the island, viz. The Castle and those houses in the immediate vicinity of the Quay. The Scout site on the south of the island has its own borehole, while other dispersed and individual dwellings have private wells.

Of the 13 samples taken during the year 11 were found to be satisfactory. Advice concerning unsatisfactory samples was given and following remedial works satisfactory analyses were obtained.

Steeple

The parish of Steeple is generally divided into some small hamlet areas as follows:

Manor and Church Area

Provision has been made in the public mains scheme mentioned earlier in relation to Kimmeridge for extensions to make available the public mains to the Manor and Church area of Steeple.

Blackmanston

This small area, including the Council's own houses has now been connected to the mains supply installed in connection with the Kinneridge Scheme.

Grange

Dwellings in the Creech Grange and Old Bond Street area are supplied by springs and reservoir at Aldernoor.

Analyses have proved satisfactory throughout the year.

Individual Wells and Springs

As water mains and their extension spread out into the rural districts reliance on individual wells and springs becomes less marked with the result that routine sampling of communal wells is no longer undertaken.

However, water samples both chemical and bacteriological, are readily undertaken and advice given on the construction or repair of private individual wells and bores.

The table below indicates the results of water samples from their various sources:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Suspect</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Public	29	Nil	Nil
Private Supplies	8	1	Nil
Private wells	7	Nil	1

School Swimming Baths

The County Health Department pays close attention to the maintenance of swimming pools in schools from the points of view of general hygiene and water treatment. Samples indicated a satisfactory bacteriological standard.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

The following chemical analyses of sources of supply in the area have been supplied by the Dorset Water Board's Chemist -

Chemical results in milligrammes per litre.

Source	Briants- puddle	Worgret Raw Water	Worgret Treated Water	Corfe Castle
Reaction, pH Value	7.2	5.8	7.2	7.5
Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
Turbidity	3	30	5	5
Conductivity, micromhos/cm ³ at 20°C	450	170	220	350
Taste	Pleasant	-	Pleasant	Pleasant
Odour	Odourless	-	Odourless	Odourless
Total Dissolved Solids (dried at 180°C)	325	115	175	235
Residual Chlorine as Cl ₂	-	-	0.15	-
Temporary Hardness as CaCO ₃ (Carbonate)	220	12	-	115
Permanent Hardness as CaCO ₃ (Non-Carbonate)	45	48	-	55
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (by EDTA)	265	60	90	170
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃ (by EDTA)	250	45	70	150
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃ (by difference)	15	15	20	20
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	240	30	50	150
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	28	65	5	8
Total Iron as Fe	0.05	3.0	0.25	0.05
Silica as SiO ₂	13.0	7.0	7.0	8.5
Nitrogen in Nitrates	4.0	0.5	0.5	2.5
Nitrogen in Nitrites	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	< 0.01	0.05	0.01	0.02
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02
Chlorine in Chlorides as Cl	19	30	30	35
Sulphates as SO ₄	20	50	50	15
Fluorides as F	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Phosphates as PO ₄	0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.10
Oxygen Absorbed (4 hrs at 37°C)	< 0.05	1.0	-	0.1
Sodium and Potassium	Na 10.0 K 1.4	Na 15.0 K 1.8	Na 15.0 K 1.8	Na 18.0 K 0.6

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewers already exist in the villages of Acton, Bere Regis, Briantspuddle, Corfe Castle, Langton Matravers, Lytchett Matravers, Studland, Wareham St. Martin (Bestwall, Carey, Sandford, Holton Heath), West Lulworth, Wool and Upton.

Work continued during the year on the Council's programme for the sewerage of villages which have a mains water supply. Mr. R.H. Leonard, Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly supplied notes on the progress of schemes.

Lytchett Minster

Although the Council's proposals for a scheme to provide sewers for this village, with eventual discharge into new sewage disposal works in conjunction with Upton, have been finalised for more than a year, a decision from the Department of the Environment is still awaited.

Affpuddle and Briantspuddle

This scheme for the sewerage of the village of Affpuddle was completed on September 1st, 1971.

The new sewer discharges into existing sewers in Briantspuddle village which in turn have been modified to discharge by pumping into the main sewer at Bere Regis. The sewage disposal works at Briantspuddle are now, therefore, obsolete.

It has been possible to make provision for the sewerage of some several houses at Rye Hill not possible on the original Bere Regis scheme.

Stoborough and Ridge

All designs, negotiations, etc. in connection with this scheme have now been completed and it is hoped to commence works in the Spring of 1972.

Bloxworth

The sewerage scheme for this village started on 22nd November, 1971. Sewers will discharge into the existing sewage disposal works at Blackheath.

Projected Schemes

Worth Matravers

All details for the scheme for this village have been completed and it is hoped to start the actual works in 1972.

Winfrith

The initial survey for a scheme in this village has been completed and design works are in progress.

Additional Sewers

In addition to the sewers constructed by the Council, the Council approved the adoption, in accordance with Section 17 and 18, Public Health Act, 1936 of the following sewers serving new housing estates.

Bere Regis	20 ft. 6"	Wareham St. Martin	980 ft. 6"
Lytchett Matravers	264 ft. 6"		215 ft. 6"
Upton	1035 ft. 6"		981 ft. 6"
	612 ft. 6"		420 ft. 6"
	1881 ft. 6"		3900 ft. 6"
	1538 ft. 6"	Wool	158 ft. 6"
	231 ft. 6"		

The following table indicates the number of houses connected to public sewers during the year.

Parish	New houses connected	Existing houses connected	Total houses connected at 31.12.71.
Affpuddle and Briantspuddle	4	2	85
Bere Regis	3	2	186
Corfe Castle	1	-	334
Langton Matravers (Village)	6	-	202
Acton	-	14	20
Lytchett Matravers	34	8	444
Lytchett Minster - Upton	74	3	1331
Studland	4	1	153
West Lulworth	11	-	154
Wareham St. Martin	33	4	662
Wool	12	3	475

Sewage Disposal

The West Lulworth sewage which is untreated is discharged into the sea in deep water to the west of Lulworth Cove. Langton Matravers and Acton sewage is discharged untreated into the Swanage Urban District Council's sewers. Bestwall and Carey sewage is discharged untreated into the adjoining Wareham Borough sewers, from where the sewage is pumped to the joint sewage disposal works at Keyworth, which receives sewage from Sandford and Holton Heath also. This sewage is treated by sedimentation, sludge drying and effluent filtration; the effluent is discharged into the River Piddle. Wool, Corfe Castle, Upton and Studland sewage are similarly treated and discharged into the Rivers Frome and Corfe and Lytchett Bay and Brand's Bay respectively. The effluent from the sewage works at Blackheath discharges into the Sherford River which empties into Lytchett Bay.

As the proposed Stoborough/Ridge scheme will eventually discharge into these works they must now be regarded at capacity loading and the question of extending these works must now be considered urgent. A scheme to increase the plant to cater for a population of 15,000 is in hand.

Public Conveniences.

Public conveniences exist already in the villages of Corfe Castle (The Square), Wool (Car Park), Studland (Village centre) and West Lulworth (The Cove).

During the year a second one was completed for the village of Studland - at Watery Lane at the rear of South Beach.

A second in Corfe Castle was started at the end of the year in the public car park at the south end of West Street.

Authority has been given to proceed with proposals for public conveniences to be provided at South Haven Point, Studland.

It is hoped to provide such facilities at Worth Matravers when that village has been sewered.

Requests for these services have also been received from Bere Regis and Langton Matravers Parishes.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

Arnold's Caravan Site has continued to use paper sacks since the pilot scheme was introduced. A general extension of the system to cover the whole District would be uneconomic unless a back door collection is required statutorily. Private undertakings such as estate enterprises are being encouraged to use this method at their own expense and facilities are offered through the Council for obtaining holders, stands and paper sacks. The system has been operating successfully on Brownsea Island and at the Smedmore Estate.

General refuse is collected weekly from all areas; tipping is at the tip operated by a private firm on Worgret Heath.

Bulk containers for large refuse, e.g. mattresses and bedsteads, have been sited at Upton and Lytchett Matravers so that the public may deposit such articles in them instead of littering the countryside. These containers are emptied by contract and are proving their worth.

Parking places, especially laybys on A roads, but increasingly on minor roads, continue to be an eyesore by the amount of rubbish left lying around by the public. Where possible litter bins or sacks are supplied and emptied by the refuse service.

Cesspool Emptying Service

Although the Council's proposals for the sewerage of villages has been progressive over the past few years, and are continuing to be so, they have in no way a diminishing effect on the cesspool emptying service. This may be accounted for by reason of the modernisation (in many cases by improvement grants) of the more isolated dwellings not capable of connection to a sewer and of course by the erection of new dwellings in similar circumstances.

Where possible, providing the contents are not too thick, the main sewers at West Lulworth, Corfe Castle, Studland, Langton Matravers and Lytchett Matravers are used for disposal. Some loads are taken direct to sewage works and emptied there. Other loads are disposed of on land at Winfrith, Morden, Worgret, Upton Park Farm, Grange Road and Keysworth Drive.

An area of land at Gallows Hill is also used. A pit there is capable of taking about 30,000 gallons of cesspool emptyings.

ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, WINFRITH

Liaison

The Council is represented on the Liaison Committee which was set up in 1959 to deal with health, safety, and the public relation aspects of this research establishment.

Disposal of Radioactive Wastes

Radioactive waste from this establishment is conveyed by a small pipe inside a larger pipe to Arish Mell from where the pipe line extends two miles out to sea. With the tidal peculiarities caused by the Isle of Portland the tides flow towards the shore for three hours and away from the land for nine hours; this helps to stop any radioactive effluent being washed towards the shore. No complaints have been received regarding the disposal of radioactive wastes. The quantity and the strength of the effluent discharged during 1971 were less than permitted under the official authorisation.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning

100 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in respect of food poisoning, including dysentery. The majority of these were made in June and July in connection with an outbreak of dysentery (shigella sonne) amongst the pupils of a large primary school. One member of the dining room staff was also found to be positive for the same organism. This adult took no part in food production or washing up, as she was employed as a dining room attendant and merely served meals to the pupils. She was requested to discontinue work by virtue of the provisions of Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1961. Compensation was paid for her loss of earnings.

Milk Supply

All milk sold in the District is specially designated and most of it is pasteurised.

Number of milk distributors on Register at 31.12.71.	35
Number of dairy premises on Register at 31.12.71.	1
Number of visits made to dairies	3
Number of Notices served on owners with respect to dairies	Nil

Brucellosis in Cattle

During the year cultures of ring positive milk from individual cows showed brucellosis abortus to be active in two herds in the rural district. Both of these producing retailers supplied some of their milk for retail as untreated milk. In one case the farmer agreed to discontinue distributing raw milk and obtaining pasteurised milk instead for delivery. In the other case, as the village was small and remote, the only action possible was to advise the householders concerned to boil their milk.

Milk Sampling

A total of 91 samples of milk was taken in the District by the sampling officer of the Dorset County Council. One sample of pasteurised milk failed to pass the methylene blue test.

Ice Cream

During the year 3 registrations were made under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, bringing the number of premises on the register to 121.

Of the 88 samples of soft ice cream taken, 79 were placed in Provisional Grade I, 6 in Grade II, 2 in Grade III and 1 in Grade IV.

Meat and Other Foods

The one slaughterhouse in the district, at West Street, Corfe Castle, was relicensed and during the year a 100% meat inspection service was again maintained, some 206 inspections being made for this purpose. It is still hoped that this slaughterhouse will be transferred to elsewhere in the Rural District.

The following table indicates the number of animals killed, carcasses inspected and percentage incidence of infection.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
No. of animals killed	555	24	270	662	5993
No. of carcasses inspected	555	24	270	662	5993
<u>All diseases except T.B.</u>					
Carcasses condemned	2	Nil	7	5	141
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	39	8	7	47	3316
Percentage	7.4	33.3	5.1	8.0	61.0
<u>T.B. only</u>					
Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Percentage	-	-	-	-	0.01

Total weight of meat and offal condemned 7 tons 12 cwts. 2 qtrs. 9 lbs.

Knackers Yards

The two Knackers Yards in the district were again relicensed and inspected during the year when conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Food Premises

Food premises of all types were regularly inspected during the year some 224 inspections being made and on no occasion was it found necessary to resort to formal action.

(1) No. of food premises by type of business in the district

Grocery and General Provisions	56	Green groceries	6
Sweets and Confectioners	12	Bakehouses	5
Fried fish shops	2	Butchers shops	8
Cafes and Restaurants	31	Slaughterhouses	1
Hotels and Public Houses	34		

(2) No. of food premises by type registered

Manufacture of sausages etc.	7
Fish frying	2
Sale of Ice Cream	121

Food condemned

It is pleasing to note that the instances of unsound food brought to this office as a matter of complaint have noticeably reduced over recent years, its place being taken by a pronounced willingness by the food retailer to exchange unsound food to the customer. There is, in addition, an increased vigilance and willingness on the part of the food retailer to seek the advice of this department in instances of doubtful or unsound food.

The following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and were condemned:-

Fish	151 lbs.	Ice Cream	131 pkts.
Lambs Liver	9 lbs.	Cornish Pasties	2 pkts.
Fish (Cakes, Fingers etc.)	42 pkts.		

HOUSING

During the year some 176 houses were built by private enterprise and 24 Council houses constructed.

Some 11 houses were demolished during the year and 5 undertakings not to relet were accepted. It was not found necessary to resort to statutory action under the Housing or Public Health Act although informal action resulted in the repair of some 85 houses.

During the year some 35 applications for qualification certificates were dealt with.

There are no Common Lodging houses or houses let in lodgings in the district.

Improvement Grants

Once again the annual average was maintained in applications for improvement grants and the table below indicates the numbers approved and completed during the year.

Discretionary

No. of enquiries received during 1971	68
No. of applications submitted	27
No. of applications approved	27
No. of applications completed during 1971	7

Standard

No. of applications submitted	21
No. of applications approved	21
No. of applications completed during 1971	34

It is considered worthy of mention, if only to demonstrate the Council's active interest in the Improvement Grant Scheme and the betterment of housing conditions throughout the district, that by the end of 1971 the Council had given 1,147 Improvement Grants involving a total expenditure of close on £ $\frac{1}{2}$ million, and had paid out some £203,426.00 on Discretionary grants and some £48,671.00 on Standard grants.

Given normal maintenance and affording standards more or less comparable with the 1,185 Council houses erected during the same period, Discretionary grants given have worked out at an average cost to the Council of £248 per dwelling.

That the Council's policy in this matter is both sound and economical is plain to see.

Local Authority and Private Housing - 1971.
(excluding Military Houses)

Parish	Private Houses Erected 1971	Total No. of Dwllgs. 31.12.71.	Council Houses Completed		Total Council Houses owned at 31.12.71	Under Construc- tion at 31.12.71	No. of Applicants on housing list at 31.12.71.
Affpuddle	-	153	-	4	21	-	5
Arne	3	361	2	-	50	-	14
Bere Regis	3	388	-	-	78	-	36
Bloxworth	1	72	10	-	18	-	3
Chaldon Herring	-	64	-	-	8	-	3
Church Knowle	-	131	-	-	6	-	2
Coombe Keynes	-	35	-	-	6	-	2
Corfe Castle	3	551	-	-	67	-	34
East Holme	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
East Lulworth	-	76	-	-	6	-	3
East Stoke	1	139	3	8	21	-	8
Kimmeridge	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Langton Matravers	7	378	-	-	52	-	21
Lytchett Matravers	34	574	-	-	92	-	27
Lytchett Minster	74	1556	-	-	243	-	107
Morden	-	149	-	-	30	-	14
Moreton	-	93	-	-	12	-	6
Steeple	-	44	-	-	4	-	-
Studland	4	214	-	-	42	-	10
Turnerspuddle	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
Tyneham			Military Training Area				
Wareham St. Martin	29	776	-	4	174	4	172
West Lulworth	3	203	-	8	32	-	31
Winfrith	-	220	-	-	34	-	23
Wool	12	800	-	-	126	-	93
Wool (Bovington)			-	-	178	-	63
Worth Matravers	2	253	-	-	6	-	2
TOTAL	176	7303	15	24	1306	4	679

Caravan and Camping Sites

The summer holiday season again brought its problems of the use of unauthorised sites for caravanning and camping conflicting with Planning policy of keeping the coastal belt free of such development and in view of this the Council decided to consider the establishment of a Council controlled site mainly for the use of transit caravans. Plans for this are being discussed for it to be sited on land leased from the Forestry Commission near Culleazee.

The total number of sites now licensed amount to and are as follows:-

Sites

Sites licensed for individual residential caravans	62
Sites licensed for residential and holiday caravans	4
Sites licensed for holiday caravans only	9
Sites licensed for residential caravans only	5

Caravans

Number of holiday caravans	1142
Number of residential caravans	382

Tents

Number of tented sites	6
Number of tents	417

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, amended the list of notifiable diseases and the following are those which are notified by Act of Parliament -

Cholera	Relapsing fever	Typhus
Plague	Smallpox	Food poisoning

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968, came into force on 1st October, 1968. These Regulations consolidated with amendments all previous regulations relating to the notification and prevention of infectious disease except the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

The diseases for which notification is made by Regulation are -

Acute encephalitis	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid fever
Acute meningitis	Infective jaundice	Scarlet fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Leprosy	Tetanus
Anoebic dysentery	Leptospirosis	Tuberculosis
Anthrax	Malaria	Typhoid fever
Bacillary dysentery	Measles	Whooping cough
	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Yellow fever

Under the provisions of the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968, the Council authorised the Medical Officer of Health generally at their meeting in November 1968 to issue any notice on their behalf in relation to any case of typhus, relapsing fever, food poisoning and food-borne infection if, in his opinion, it is immediately and urgently necessary for him to do so for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection.

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease in the district continues to remain low. No case of diphtheria, poliomyelitis or enteric fever (typhoid and paratyphoid fevers) was notified during the year.

The absence of cases of diphtheria and acute poliomyelitis can be attributed to the effective immunisation of infants and young children against these diseases. Babies are immunised with diphtheria, tetanus (lockjaw) and whooping cough vaccine during the second six months of life. A reinforcing dose against diphtheria and tetanus is given just prior to entry to school at five years, and another reinforcing dose of tetanus vaccine at twelve years old.

The scheme for immunisation against acute poliomyelitis includes all persons up to forty years of age and certain priority groups above this age likely to special risk of infection. This includes persons proceeding to areas which have a high incidence of acute poliomyelitis. Almost all immunisation against poliomyelitis is by mouth with the Sabin vaccine which is a modified live virus. The primary doses are given to babies in the second six months of life at the same time as the triple vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough. A reinforcing dose is given on entry to school and again at twelve years old.

The use of measles vaccine, attenuated live vaccine, which first became available during 1968, is now up to 16 years of age. Babies are immunised against measles at thirteen months in this County. Twenty cases of measles were notified in the district, mostly during the first and second quarters of the year. Many of these cases would probably have been avoided if parents took more advantage of the opportunities for immunising their children against measles.

Measles vaccine has reduced the number of cases both locally and nationally, and also has altered the epidemiology of the disease which now does not show the alternate years epidemic.

During the year the routine vaccination of babies against smallpox was ceased following advice from the Chief Medical Officer to the Department of Health and Social Security that the risks of the effects of vaccination are now greater than the risk of contracting smallpox in this country.

Rubella (German Measles) Vaccine became available in October 1970 and is offered to 13 year old girls. The vaccine, which is a live attenuated virus, is to prevent women from contracting German Measles in pregnancy when infection may lead to a deformed child, with congenital heart disease and/or deafness, blindness and mental subnormality. The injection was accepted by the majority eligible, and caused no known adverse reactions.

Scarlet fever, although a mild disease, is still notifiable. No case was notified during the year.

Whooping cough continues to be mild in character; six cases were notified during the year.

Eleven cases of food poisoning or suspected food poisoning were notified during the year. In four of these cases salmonella organisms were isolated. Two cases of Salmonella enteritidis were found in specimens from a father and his son, and two cases of Salmonella typhimurium which had no connection between them. One of these had recently returned from a holiday on the Continent.

As mentioned under the section "Inspection and Supervision of Food", an outbreak of Sonne dysentery occurred in a large primary school and the households of some of the pupils. 18 cases were notified.

One case of acute meningitis was admitted to hospital.

There was one case of respiratory tuberculosis who died in hospital. One case of tuberculosis of the kidney was also admitted to hospital and discharged after treatment. There is no doubt that the incidence of tuberculosis has been considerably reduced by the measures that have been taken over the years. All contacts of cases of tuberculosis are investigated to pick up sources of infection and possible new cases. There are no longer open sessions for persons to attend the mass miniature radiography unit for chest x-rays, as it has been found that the number of cases picked up at such sessions do not warrant the time and expense. Instead it has been made easier for general practitioners to have their patients with chest infections x-rayed at a mobile radiography van which covers the area once a week.

At five years old new school entrants are tested for tuberculosis by the Heaf skin test. Very few positives have been found and no positive child has been found to have active tuberculosis. However, a positive skin test at this age does give a lead to unsuspected tuberculosis in the community. At thirteen years of age all school children are retested by the Heaf test and if negative offered vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. vaccine.

At the end of 1971 there were 91 persons on the Rural District tuberculosis register, 84 of these were pulmonary tuberculosis (45 male 39 female) and seven non-pulmonary tuberculosis (4 male 3 female).

Vaccination and Immunisation Statistics, Wareham R.D. - 1971.

(P = Primary course R = Reinforcing dose)

Polionyelitis Oral		Diphtheria		Tetanus		Whooping cough		Smallpox		Measles	Rubella
P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	P
293	712	291	381	331	582	282	29	180	30	292	112

Infectious Disease Notification (Corrected) Figures

Disease	1st. Qtr.	2nd. Qtr.	3rd. Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total	Admitted to Hospital
Dysentery	-	7	11	-	18	1
Food Poisoning	6	1	4	-	11	-
Measles	8	9	3	-	20	-
Meningitis - Acute	-	-	1	-	1	1
Tuberculosis - pulmonary	1	-	-	-	1	Died
Tuberculosis - renal	-	1	-	-	1	1
Whooping Cough	-	4	2	-	6	-

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified During 1971

Disease	Total	Age Group				
		Under 5	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 & over
Dysentery	18	3	14	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	11	2	3	4	2	-
Measles	20	13	6	1	-	-
Meningitis - Acute	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - pulmonary	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis - renal	1	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	6	5	1	-	-	-

Scabies and Verminous Conditions

Scabies and nits are present again in the District. Actual numbers have not been recorded but the Health Visitors follow up any cases suspected in schools or in the home. Long hair amongst youths and young men has not helped hair infestation.

<u>NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - Section 47</u>	(Removal of Persons in Need of
<u>NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951</u>	Care and Attention to
	Suitable Premises)

It was not found necessary to take formal action under the provisions of these Acts.

Public Health Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory Service has continued to give excellent service. The Dorchester Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. G.H. Tee, has dealt with nearly all the work of this area.

Brucellosis in humans is not a notifiable disease but publicity in the scheme for eradication of brucellosis in cattle has increased awareness of human brucellosis. Only one case of human brucellosis in the District was brought to my notice during the year. This was on a farm, but as all milk from the farm is sent for pasteurisation no action was necessary except advising on the personal protection of farm-workers.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part I of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		In-spections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	14	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	87	21	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	91	65	-	-
TOTAL	187	100	-	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which Defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re- medied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	5	5	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7	7	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	No. of Out-workers in August list reqd. by Sec. 133(1)(c)	No. of Cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (making etc. cleaning & washing)	7	-	-	-	-	-
Other work	-	-	-	-	-	-

